

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. VIII. NO. 35.

WEEKLY HERALD
AND PHILANTHROPIST
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.
OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN
VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF
COLLEGE STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. CLARK, Printer.

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A TORYAN UNSELLOR at Law, and Com-
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Jan 16. 1844.

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,
GROCER MERCHANTS,
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Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore st.,
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drant Makers, West side of Main street,
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(C) Manufacture Lead Pipe, Hatters' Kettles,
Baths, Chemical Apparatus, &c. Aug 28th

FINKHINE & KIRMAN, Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers, Main st., Eastside, between
5th & 6th, have on hand constantly a large assort-
ment of Boots and Shoes, of superior style, and
manufacture, which they offer cheap for cash.
Aug 29th.

DOCTORS H. & H. J. COX, respec-
tively their services to the citizens of
Cincinnati, Office and residence on the west
side of Walnut between 12th and 13th streets.
Nov 11.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Coun-
sellor at Law, office, Third street, between
Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office.

He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton
counties, and will continue to practice in Brown,
until his business in that county shall be closed.
Aug 28th.

Receipts for the year.

Donations, \$56,680.31

Sales, 51,804.13

Balance in Treasury, 290.00

106,774.84

"Mr. Collins implored them not to throw back
a slaveholder upon the Baltimore Conference.—
Before doing such an act, he begged them to
pause. Would they compel them to desert
the ashes of their fathers, and reverse all their
previous action on the subject? He trusted in
God they would not."

Mr. Collins was followed by Mr. Slice upon
the same side; and also by Mr. Griffith, another
delegate from the same Conference, who said
the appellant could free himself from slavery in
an hour, if he chose. The law against emancipa-
tion was inoperative, and numbers of slaves had
been set free in all parts of the State.

Mr. Smith called their attention to one point
they had not noticed. They had not attempted
to show that the appellant was a slaveholder.
Messrs. Collins and Sargent said that he had ad-
mitted that before the Baltimore Conference, and
the former remarked in addition, that this was
a mere quibble, and they had not come here as
a set of quibbling lawyers, but as ministers of
the gospel.

Without taking any question, the Conference
then adjourned.

The Illinois Loan.

Michael Ryan, Commissioner for Illinois, a-
broad, writes to the editor of the New York Re-
public, from London, under date of April 18,
that the report of the Illinois and Michigan canal
had so well satisfied the bondholders, that they
were on the point of making the required advan-
tage to complete the work—but, that subsequent
intelligence from this country, concerning the
delinquencies of several States, in failing to
make arrangements to meet their obligations,
and redeem their credit, threw them all aback,
and produced such distrust and disgust, that no man
was found bold enough to risk his standing and
reputation in the market, by urging any one to
subscribe to the Illinois loan. He states that
all his efforts now are directed to secure the re-
quired subscriptions. He hopes he may be suc-
cessful, but seems to doubt.

Mr. Ryan writes like a man deeply mortified,
and denounces a resort, on the part of his State,
to mere expedients, as *imprudent*. It must either
pay, by taxation or not at all.

Anniversaries.

We continue our brief notice of the anniver-
saries in New York, gleanings from facts reported
in the New York papers.

The AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY held its anni-
versary last Wednesday in the Tabernacle, Mr.
Frelinghuysen presiding. The audience was
unusually large.

Receipts of the year exceed those of the previous
year by \$12,000; the gratuitous issues of publications,
by more than seven million pages; the foreign pecuniary grants, by more than
\$5000; and the number of colporteurs is more
than double. 41 new publications have been issued
during the year, making the whole number of
the Society's list, 2109.

Receipts for the year.

Donations, \$56,680.31

Sales, 51,804.13

Balance in Treasury, 290.00

106,774.84

Expenditures.

Paper, printing, binding, 57,987.10

Colporteur operation, 15,011.15

For foreign and Pagan lands, 20,000.00

Other expenses, 15,776.58

106,774.84

Total gratuitous issues, 24,315,121 pages, in
value \$16,210.08.

Val. Publica. Pages.

Printed during the yr., 217,000 5,366,000 96,118,000

Circulated do, 192,480 4,837,934 90,671,450

Circulated in 19 years, 2,116,886 78,340,733 1,391,325,967

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

Monday, May 22, 1844.

Congress.

Dr. Duncan on the 11th made an effort in the House to get his bill taken up, appointing a uniform day, throughout the United States, for the election of President and Vice President; but he failed.

It is an important bill, and ought to be acted upon promptly, but like other measures of real interest to the country, it is made to yield to local or party matters.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the business of the District. The bill from the Senate providing for the insane of the District was taken up, when Mr. Rathbun moved to amend by striking out the salary \$250 proposed to be paid to the inspector. He indicated at the same time his purpose to vote against the whole bill. In reply to what had been said in papers accompanying the bill, about the indebtedness of the Government to the District, because \$800,000 had been given to it, he said it had been done by the landholders, who had already received more than double in return, in the enhanced price of their lands. From 1800 to 1824 vast sums of money had been appropriated to the District by the Government. He read a long list amounting in all to \$3,710,065—and the annual expenditures of the Government in the District he estimated at \$50,000 annually.

Mr. Campbell said if the amendment passed, they might as well reject the bill at once, because upon the inspection depended the entire efficiency of the institution.

Mr. Elmer was in favor of the bill, and also of the amendment. The inspectors in the Eastern and Western States acted without compensation, and it would be hard if they could not find three persons in the District philanthropic enough to give such service gratuitously.

Mr. Severance stated that in Maine, the inspectors received two dollars for each visit.

Mr. White undertook to show that upon a fair settlement the Government would be found to stand indebted to the citizens of the District.

Mr. Petit went in strongly for the bill. It was a glorious one. He was opposed to the amendment. He would rather vote a thousand times for this object, than the \$36,000 annually appropriated by the Government, to the heartless mendicants, the chaplains of the Army and Navy. Much had been given to grade and improve the streets. He would never vote for that. He hated all corporations—he never would incorporate a church; on the contrary, he would rather see every church in the land wrapt in ethereal flames. Sooner than give this corporation any thing to pave their highways, he would compel every man in the city to work two days every week in breaking stone. As to the canal, it was of no earthly use, and hardly fit for the public ducks to swim in!

Mr. White interposed with an explanation, which was so long, that Mr. Petit strove to interrupt him. Obtaining the floor at last, he said he hoped to be permitted to get the floor for purposes of explanation. Alluding again to Kentucky, Mr. White rose to explain. Mr. P. would not yield the floor. Mr. White said he rose to a privileged question. Mr. P. said he could not talk the gentleman down, though it seemed he could sometimes talk him up. Mr. White gave it up, and Mr. P. went on in his usual random style.

Mr. King of Massachusetts admitted it to be the duty of Congress to make adequate provision for the insane of the District, but he was opposed to the present bill. He had visited the building, and the plan would not do.

He also favored the amendment of Mr. Rathbun, for, to have the services of directors in such an institution worth a straw, they must be voluntary, and rendered from the pure love of humanity.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio, added some very sensible remarks.

Mr. Simons confirmed what he and Mr. King had said of the unfitness of the building, and the plan, for Lunatics. The bill showed an utter want of all knowledge, and took us back forty years in its proposed treatment of the insane.

The bill proposed \$500 as the salary of the medical superintendent. No man whose services were worth any thing, could be got for such a trifling sum.

Mr. Hale denounced the whole bill, on account of its entire insufficiency.

Mr. Rathbun's amendment was agreed to. An amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson of Ohio, was also agreed to—providing for the appropriation of \$4000 for maintaining for the current year, the District patients at a hospital for the insane, provided it did not cost more than \$4 a week for each.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported.

Methaphysics and Mobs.

The occurrence of the Riots in Philadelphia has stimulated the metaphysics of the press. "Blessed is he who knoweth the causes of things," seems to be a maxim just now very potential with our contemporaries. Most elaborate dissertations are written concerning the philosophy of these riots, but the most lucid exposition yet given is, that they are owing to "the perversion of a sound principle." This in fact is the "universal cause of mobs," says a learned contemporary. He illustrates as follows:—

The orderly mob that hung a man in Kentucky, was actuated by a sense of Justice, because a false sympathy for criminals had so far relaxed the administration of justice, that they feared the fellow might escape.

The mobs against colored people have arisen from a love of the Union, perverted.

The mobs in Philadelphia, originated in Patriotic and Religious feeling perverted.

The beauty of this philosophy is, that it is a key to unlock the mystery of all wickedness. The fall of Lucifer was owing to the desire to better his condition, perverted.

The fall of man was the result of a general love of his wife, perverted.

The murder of Abel was the consequence of a feeling of piety in Cain, perverted. He could not bear to see the Almighty prefer Abel to himself.

The vices of the antislavery men were, the growth of a love for the creature, perverted—that is, excessive, being greater than their love for the Creator.

Idiocy is the offspring of the religious sentiment, perverted.

Supernaturalism is the product of the belief of spiritual agencies, perverted.

The man who steals acts from the principle of acquisitiveness, perverted.

The man who lies to conceal a shameful act, or a punishable act, does so from the feeling of shame, or a regard to his own safety, perverted.

The appetite for stimulants is natural and right in itself. Drunkenness is simply a perversion of it.

Slavery results from a desire of wealth, or

love of ease, right in themselves, but perverted.

War is the product of a regard for our rights, or a love of glory, or the desire for territory, only perverted.

On the whole, we are inclined most heartily to concur with our neighbor, in his philosophy of causation, as being the most satisfactory that can be given. For indeed, it is generally conceded, that the *Deity* of human nature is at the bottom of most of our moral ailments!

The State Liberty Meeting.

Three weeks from to-day the Liberty men of Ohio will assemble in mass-meeting at Akron, Summit co. Preparations are in progress all over the State, to insure a large gathering. In the Northern part of the State it is in contemplation we see to charter some canal boats, to carry passengers in the most economical manner.

Dr. Briabene intends to be present on his return from the East. He thinks Alvan Stewart of New York will probably come along with him.

Of course Judge King, and other distinguished men from the Reserve will give interest to the meeting; and we are authorized to announce that Messrs. Lewis and Morris, should the health of their families permit, will be present.

It is time that our friends everywhere should be active. But four months remain to work in. No time should be lost. A perfect organization should be effected in every county in the State.

We perceive that the Portage county friends have already called a county meeting, at Charlestown, on the 25th June next, at 10 o'clock, to make their nominations.

It is time the Southern counties were thinking about the same thing.

Names, &c. &c.

We once lost a subscriber, and a reverend gentleman, he was too, by spelling his name incorrectly in our paper. Names are very important things.

When a man has once chosen his name, it becomes a part of himself, and to miscall or mis-spell it, is to misrepresent the man himself;

Resolved, That the Convention is a corporation with limited powers, for a specific purpose defined in the Constitution, and therefore that its members are delegated and meet solely for a transaction of the business prescribed by the Constitution, and that its co-operation in this body does not imply, nor imply any concert or sympathy as to any matter foreign from the object designated as aforesaid.

Mr. Cone of N. Y., said that extraneous matters would not be introduced into the Convention. The Constitutionality of the resolution was discussed.

Mr. Fuller of S. C., said that to prove slavery to be a sin, would require a new Bible, but admitted it is a great moral calamity, and that they pray day and night for its removal.

Mr. Ide of Philadelphia, moved the following substitute for Mr. Fuller's resolution, which was adopted.

Whereas, There exists in various sections of our country an impression that our present organization involves the fellowship of the institution of domestic slavery, or of certain associations which are designed to oppose this institution;

Resolved, That in co-operating together as members of this Convention, in the work of Foreign Missions, we disclaim all sanction either expressed or implied, whether of slavery or anti-slavery, as individuals, we are perfectly free to do what we please, and to promote our views on these subjects, elsewhere, in a Christian manner and spirit.

The meetings of the Home Miss. Society were more deeply interesting to the friends of the slave, than those of the Convention. Nearly the whole time of its session was occupied with discussions consequent upon the presentation of a resolution declaring that slaveholding is not regarded, by this Society, as a disqualification for the office of a missionary.

On Friday, April 26th, Mr. Adam, of Maine, strongly urged the Socy. to say distinctly and unequivocally, whether or not they would employ slaveholders as missionaries, stating that there were many who would not co-operate with the Society, if such were employed.

Mr. Brown of D. C. wished to stop the discussion, but failed to do so. Mr. Colver of Boston argued the importance of deciding the question; denied the neutrality of the Society's course, inasmuch as they had employed slaveholding missionaries; and earnestly protested against any attempt at evasion.

Mr. Smith rose under great excitement, and said he should ask leave to enter his solemn protest against the proceeding, as unjust and subversive of the Discipline.

Mr. Slicer said he would move a reconsideration, in order that the question might be put in a form directly affirming the decision of the Baltimore Conference.

A motion to lay this upon the table was lost.

Mr. Slicer at last withdrew his motion.

On a motion that Mr. Smith have leave to enter his protest upon the Journal, it was objected that no action should be taken upon such a question, till the Conference had an opportunity of knowing whether the protest was respectful.

Mr. Smith rose, "under great apparent excitement," says the reporter for the *Tribune*, and said the object of the present movement was to shut out the protest. He would give the majority fair warning that the protest would not suit them. "It would burn upon their cheeks a mark, which could never be obliterated, until they became insensible to shame."

The "chivalry" of this slaveholding minister of the gospel produced great excitement. "Some cried, 'order, order,' and others exclaimed, 'Don't insult us,' &c. &c."

Mr. Smith said he had not intended to insult any man. He was perfectly cool and self-possessed.

He would stand up boldly in the cause of his country and his God. He made some severe allusions to the course of the majority.

Mr. Chamberlin of the New Hampshire delegation, said such railing was insufferable, and he hoped it would be stopped.

The Chair pronounced Mr. Smith out of order.

After some further confusion and excitement, the motion was withdrawn, so that the Conference might be free to act, when the protest should be presented.

Messrs. Capers, J. S. Lushington, Dr. Akers, C. Elliott and Elihu Scott, were constituted a committee to prepare the pastoral address.

A large number of memorials and petitions were then presented, chiefly on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Cooper of the Philadelphia Conference demanded in a very pre-emptory manner of Mr. Benton, who was presenting several of them, what they contained.

Mr. Benton said, among other things, they prayed that the General Conference would elect no slaveholding Bishop.

Mr. Cooper exclaimed under very great excitement, "Stop, sir!" Such petitions ought not to be received. They are sent only for electioneering purposes. The petitioners do not ask any such.

Mr. Crandall rose to a point of order. There was great confusion, a dozen members striving to obtain the floor.

Mr. Early offered a resolution, that the Conference will receive no memorial or petition, on which no action is expected or desired.

The memorials, he said, were brought here for effect. The South did not desire division, and nothing but necessity would drive her into such a measure. He wanted the Conference to meet the question openly.

Mr. Welch of Albany made an earnest anti-slavery speech, and protested solemnly against the doctrine that slavery is not a moral evil, said he preferred a dissolution of the Union to slavery in perpetuity; though he could easily remove the difficulties in the way of emancipation, if he could have the co-operation of his brethren.

Mr. Fuller inquired, what would you do, if I had this co-operation?

Mr. Welch.—I would proclaim liberty throughout all the land! *Caveat emptor!*

On Tuesday 30th, Mr. Brisbane of Ohio obtained the floor, and though many attempts were made to arrest the progress of the discussion, proceeded to describe the nature of American slavery.

This speech will soon be given to the public.

After a short silence half an hour he was interrupted by Mr. Welch, who withdrew the motion for indefinite postponement. Mr. B. proposed, but was soon interrupted by an inquiry if it was in order for him to proceed, after the motion was withdrawn. The Chair decided that it was in order. An appeal from his decision, and from this another appeal was made. Great confusion prevailed.

Mr. Winans said he was a Southern man—and he believed the memorials were intended for serious effect. Let them go to the committee.

Mr. Winans emigrated from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, and as is common with Northern emigrants, became an "extreme" Southern man.

Amid much confusion, Mr. Cartwright of Illinois, at last got the floor. He begged brethren not to go at half-cock. Several who had spoken to off at half-cock, and were very cool; but had been iron, and fallen into water, there would have been some fizzing! He hoped if they must quarrel, it would do like a company of Methodist preachers.

His good humor excited no little merriment, and the subject was disposed of, by laying Mr. Early's motion on the table.

Other though unimportant business was transacted, and the Conference adjourned.

So then, the Conference has confirmed the decision of the Baltimore Annual Conference, that the fact of Slaveholding is a disqualification for the ministerial office, within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference! During part of the discussion of the subject, Bishop Andrews, who has recently married a wife with quite a number of slaves, presided!!!

What will they do with him? There is a rumor, that he is in contemplation to prefer charges against him.

Another Practical Philanthropist.

John Gorham Paley, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, has gone to Louisiana to bring from there some twenty slaves, left to him by the death of his father, a planter in that State.

The Legislature of Louisiana refused him permission to emancipate them there. Eight or ten are to go to New York, the rest to Boston.

We learn that delegates from all parts of the Union are in attendance at the Old School General Assembly, now in session at Louisville; the number is about two hundred. Little business has been done up to Saturday last, beside the organization of the meeting, and appointment of committees.

Slavery results from a desire of wealth, or

Baptist Triennial Convention.

Political papers at the East have for some time been filled with reports of proceedings of Religious and Benevolent Societies. They are matters of general interest. Unable to copy the entire reports, we have presented a portion of them to our readers. The Baptist Triennial Convention is one of the most important religious meetings held in the country. For the report to-day, we are indebted to a correspondent, who was present. It will be found interesting:

May 12th, 1844.

Dear Sir—

The meetings of the Baptist Triennial Convention, and the Baptist Home Missionary Society, recently convened in Philadelphia, have excited much interest among the friends of the slave. Toward the former, abolitionists of the Baptist denomination have long been anxiously looking, with hope, (perhaps blind,) that this great and influential body would pursue a course to the anti-slavery cause, and justify a continuance of union with fellowship between it and its anti-slavery members.

The Conference resolved to take the vote by yeas and nays. The result was, yeas, 53, nays 17, absent, 4, excused, 1. Every Conference, exclusively in the free States, voted—every Conference, exclusively in the slave States, voted—yea. The Conferences partly in the free, partly in the slave States, generally divided in their vote. The whole of the Ohio delegation voted nay.

It was asked in what position the case was left by the vote.

Mr. Smith said that it might go back to the Baltimore Conference, for a refusal to reverse the decision of F. A. Hardin.

Mr. Fuller of S. C., in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the act of the Baltimore Annual Conference, by which F. A. Hardin was suspended from his ministerial functions, be and is hereby reversed."

The Conference resolved to take the vote by yeas and nays. The result was, yeas, 53, nays 17, absent, 4, excused, 1. Every Conference, exclusively in the free States, voted—every Conference, exclusively in the slave States, voted—yea. The Conferences partly in the free, partly in the slave States, generally divided in their vote. The whole of the Ohio delegation voted nay.

It was asked in what position the case was left by the vote.

Mr. Smith said that it might go back to the Baltimore Conference, for a refusal to reverse the decision of F. A. Hardin.

Mr. Smith appealed from the decision.

The Conference sustained the Chair by a vote of 11 to 53.

WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

Native-Americanism.
To-day, we publish a letter from certain naturalized citizens of Dayton, to Messrs. Birney, Morris and King, requesting their views in regard to the alien population. It will receive, we doubt not, prompt and respectful attention.

The late action of the Native American party in New York, and the occurrence of the terrible riots in Philadelphia, have given no small importance to the subject of the relations subsisting between the Naturalized and Native Citizens, between the Naturalized and Native Citizens, concerning which have sprung up between the two parties: they are not calculated, Whigs and Democrats: they are not calculated, to be productive of much benefit. The we think, to be productive of much benefit. The animosity of the Democratic press, and the bitterness of Demagogism brought against it by the Whig press, are alike repugnant to our feelings.

Reasonable men of all parties, we presume, do not differ very widely in opinion upon this subject. They will be apt to suspect, that if the Democrat is seeking the vote of the Naturalized citizens, by his indiscriminate defence of their proceedings, the Whig may be less anxious to make interest with the native population, by his extreme advocacy of their claim. Demagogism is not confined to any party.

The position of the Liberty men on this question is easily defined. Their belief in the universal brotherhood of the human race, while it does not extinguish their Patriotism, forbids its exercise at the expense of Philanthropy. If we understand the object of Native-Americanism, we understand the object of the Whig party, to is, to prevent the election of foreigners to office, and to alter the naturalization laws, so as to exclude all emigrants from the right of suffrage, or at least to prolong the term of probation, to twenty-one years. With this object we have no sympathy. The policy which our Government has pursued from the beginning on this question, we think right and expedient.

America ought to be an asylum for our fellow-men who are driven from the Old World, by oppression, or by the disproportion of the population to the means of subsistence. God has given us a new world, ample in extent, in resources, immeasurably beyond the wants of our own population. It is a gift we have no more right to monopolize, than had the few savages who two centuries since were the sole proprietors of the soil.

But, we have a right to say, on what terms, foreign immigrants may become members of our social system. In the exercise of this right, we have prescribed certain forms, and a certain time of probation, long enough to allow the immigrant an opportunity to learn our modes of government, and to accommodate himself to his new circumstances. To prolong this period to 21 years, or to exclude the foreigner from citizenship altogether, conceding the privilege only to his children, born in this country, we think would be wrong and impolitic. When a man has transferred himself and his all to our soil; placed himself under our Government, and renounced allegiance to any other, it is naked justice that he should have a voice in the legislation which is to operate on all his interests; and it is the true policy, because, since we must have an alien population, it is best that they should have every motive to identify themselves at once with the country and its institutions.

That there are inconveniences attending a speedy naturalization, we grant, but these evils are confined to a few localities, and are necessarily transient. No real damage can be apprehended from this source, by any reasonable man. We number now some nineteen millions. Our institutions and national character, in all fundamental points, are settled. The flow of immigration from abroad, may modify the surface of society, but is not strong enough to change its essential elements. The arts of the demagogue may work mischief in New York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati; but cannot extend far beyond these points; and the mischief produced, ends with the children of those upon whom ignorance has imposed; generally, indeed, the parents themselves grow experienced enough in process of time, to redeem themselves from such influence.

But the changes contemplated by Native-Americanism would count the country with a perpetual alien class, and with strife, whose consequences cannot now be foreseen. Foreigners would no longer feel themselves identified with the country. They could cherish little affection for institutions which made them a degraded cast. They would be provoked to keep up their national distinctions. So far from yielding to the influences of the native-population, they would organize into clans for the perpetuation of their own language, customs and modes of thought. They would constitute in peace, fit material for the intrigues of foreign powers; and in war, dangerous allies to an invading enemy.

Under our present liberal policy, their great ambition is, to become American citizens. They pride themselves upon this title—they value the privileges which it confers—our modes of thought, our customs, our spirit gradually but certainly impress themselves upon their character—they melt insensibly away in our population, and there is no mark by which you can tell the difference between their children and our own.

Our principles of course lead us not only to deprecate the organization of any association antagonistic in its objects, to the naturalized citizens, but to treat them with the utmost liberality. This is not only right, but is certain tendency, to make them American citizens, and more effectually than anything else, to elevate them above the heats of demagogues. For this reason, we have always been in favor of printing a fair proportion of public documents in the German language, in a State where the German population was large enough to demand it. So far from a cause tending to keep them a distinct class, the tendency is just the other way. Such liberality disarms their prejudices, and leaves them open to the resistless influences of surrounding circumstances, their associations of business and pleasure, which will always Americanize them, if left free to act upon them, unobstructed by illusory legislation.

Washington Matters.
The Senate, by a decisive vote, irrespectively of party, passed a resolution of censure against Mr. Tappan, who, it is said, did not greatly relish the decision.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, who writes like a member of the Senate, says, under date of 11th May—the treaty with Texas will be taken up next week, and but little time spent in its discussion. No more than four speeches are expected.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the case of Mr. Niles are engaged assiduously in its duties. It is not probable, it is stated, that the nomination of Chancellor Walworth will be acted upon during the present session.

Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that business of every description suffered greatly by the late riots. Nothing else could be expected. And the city, we presume, is destined to suffer. It will be a long while ere capitalists will seek a profitable investment for their money, will think of trusting themselves in a city, whose civil power has utterly failed to protect person and property.

The New York Sun says that although all continued to be quiet, threats were constantly made against churches and obnoxious dwellings, which no doubt would be executed, but for the presence of a restraining force.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says, that a strong armed police, under pay, will be substituted for the military guard. Such a police, we presume, will be required for a long time.

How the Yankees Grow Rich.

The following from an exchange paper, shows how cleverly the Yankees can bring everything to account.

"The Boston Ice Czar"—It is stated on good authority that 55,000 tons of ice were shipped from Boston during the last year for the warmer climates—Hindostan, China, and the East Indies. Cost to the shippers \$12,430. Average receipts for sale \$3,575,000. Difference \$3,567,700, from which the freight is to be deducted, leaving a princely sum to go to the profit account."

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exercise the rights of citizenship with about as much propriety as the native-born. And this we say, with the full expectation, that just as many of the former as of the latter, will vote at the next presidential election, for a slaveholding or servile candidate for the Presidency.

Congress.

The Senate on the 15th, disposed of a few bills of not much importance, received a few memorials, and then went into Executive session.

In the House, a series of memorials on the subject of Texas, by the citizens of Mobile, was presented out of order by Mr. Dellet, but no objection being made, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Reports from Committees were then received. Mr. Hopkins from the majority, and Mr. Darr from the minority of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made reports, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

C. J. Ingoldsby made a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concluding with a resolution, the purport of which was, that the President be requested to rescind the reciprocity treaties, subsisting between the Hanse towns, Denmark and Sweden, and to procure such a modification of that with Great Britain, as will open the trade between her colonies and the United States, as well as Great Britain.

Referred and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Duncan's bill fixing a uniform day throughout the several States for the election of President and Vice-President, was taken up, debated, and passed by a vote of 141 to 34. It might just as well have been passed a month sooner, if members had not been so desirous of making political harangues.

Washington--Warlike Movements of the President.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy, in relation to the annexation Treaty, and accompanying documents. A resolution we learn, has also been passed, making expulsion the penalty for violating such injunction hereafter. The editors of the National Intelligencer have learned, that the President informed the Senate, that he had ordered a military force to repair to the frontier of Texas, to open a communication with the President of that Republic, and act as circumstances might require; and had also ordered a naval force to Vera Cruz, to remain off that port, and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas!

The atrocity of this act of the President is only equalled by the hardihood with which he avows it. He has transcended his Constitutional powers, and usurped prerogatives belonging to Congress alone. The act stamps him at once a tyrant and a fool; and if there is virtue enough in Congress, a week will not pass without his impeachment. The autocrat of Russia could not exert more despotic authority, than Mr. John Tyler in this affair.

General Jackson Again.

Another letter from General Jackson on the subject of Annexation has appeared in the Nashville Union. He reiterates, we believe, his former views, but at the same time expresses entire confidence in Mr. Van Buren's love of country. Has says:

"I cannot close these remarks without saying that my regard for Mr. Van Buren is so great, and my confidence in his love of country is strengthened by so long and intimate an acquaintance that no difference on this subject can change my opinion of his character. He has evidently prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his Administration without a view of the discussions since made, and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power."

The Views of a Neutral.

The New York Republic, a neutral as it regards parties, says:

"The opposition to the present tariff is the legitimate result of its ultra nature, and even Mr. Clay has expressed himself in favor of its modification. Hence, when the Presidential election shall have taken place, there is very little doubt that no matter which party may be in the ascendant, a favorable change will take place at the next session of Congress."

Washington Matters.

The Senate, by a decisive vote, irrespectively of party, passed a resolution of censure against Mr. Tappan, who, it is said, did not greatly relish the decision.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, who writes like a member of the Senate, says, under date of 11th May—the treaty with Texas will be taken up next week, and but little time spent in its discussion. No more than four speeches are expected.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the case of Mr. Niles are engaged assiduously in its duties. It is not probable, it is stated, that the nomination of Chancellor Walworth will be acted upon during the present session.

Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that business of every description suffered greatly by the late riots. Nothing else could be expected. And the city, we presume, is destined to suffer. It will be a long while ere capitalists will seek a profitable investment for their money, will think of trusting themselves in a city, whose civil power has utterly failed to protect person and property.

The New York Sun says that although all continued to be quiet, threats were constantly made against churches and obnoxious dwellings, which no doubt would be executed, but for the presence of a restraining force.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says, that a strong armed police, under pay, will be substituted for the military guard. Such a police, we presume, will be required for a long time.

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BY W. C. BENT.

"To whom, As now the Hebrew bowed the knee And wept, while the husbandman withdrew From the scorched field, and the wayfarer man Grey faint, and turned aside by bubbling fountain,

I, too, am in the shadow of the palm.

Behold the power which yields and cherishes The frame of Nature. From this bough of rock That overlooks the Hudson's western margin,

I gaze upon the long array of groves,

The pines and oaks of verdant boughs,

The red and white maples,

The spruce and hemlock,

The birch and aspen,

The maple and sassafras,

The chestnut and hickory,

The pine and cedar,

The larch and fir,

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WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST

Saturday, May 18, 1844.

The Divisive—The Re-Union.
As the Democratic party bid fair to be again re-united, it may be well to recapitulate the history of its discord.

Our readers will remember, that in the beginning of the present Congress, there was no small division in the Democratic ranks in that body, in relation to the 21st rule.

The prolonged discussion on the subject, and the action of leading Democrats from the North, were disadvantageous to Mr. Van Buren. The conduct of a portion of the Northern "Democrats" in relation to the Tariff, also, was discreditable to their Southern brethren.

Pending this disaffection, Mr. Calhoun's letter appeared, concerning the District system, and declaring that the South could never yield its confidence to any man, who would countenance any disturbance of the peculiar institutions of the South, or sustain a protective tariff.

By dint of manœuvring and driling, under threatenings and coaxings, the party after several months apparently reunited. The Gang was re-applied—a new tariff introduced—and indications were given of a willingness to repeal the tariff of 1842.

The harmony thus restored, we supposed, would not long endure. The slaveholding section of the Democratic party, is domineering, and will concede nothing. Its motto is, "rule or ruin." But, amid all the changes of politics, a new party has for years past been growing up at the North, with principles on the side of Liberty, as uncompromising as are the principles of that slaveholding section, on the side of slavery. Already the sentiment created by this new party, has gone far in advance of its numbers, and made it in many of the free States rather perilous for politicians to submit to the customary exactions of their slaveholding allies.

In this state of things, and just after the division in regard to the Gang and the Tariff, has been healed over, the question of Texas annexation is sprung upon the country. On this question, the people are called upon to take sides.

The Slaveholding section of the Democracy requires of the whole party, that it shall support annexation—and support it too, on strict Slaveholding grounds. The dilemma is a terrible one—If we yield, we lose the North. Ah—the ground of compromise is growing narrower every day. What shall be done? We will oppose the project now, not on anti-slavery grounds, but because it will involve a violation of national faith, and because Mr. Tyler has blundered in his negotiations; but we will keep it open, and when the right time shall come, then, we will sustain it, not on the narrow grounds assumed by Mr. Calhoun, but for the sake of great national interests.

Alas! Slaveholders, accustomed to implicit submission, were not prepared for this. Mr. Van Buren has rebelled, and they kick against him. *Immediate annexation*, and annexation with the precise views of Mr. Calhoun, was the requirement. You have not assented, and we now divorce ourselves from you.

Such is a true description, we think, of the divisions of the Democracy, and such the history of the causes which have produced them.

Edward Cross of Arkansas first announces his principle.

"I shall under no circumstances, cast my vote in favor of a candidate for the Presidency, who is opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas."

He proceeds in the same letter from which this extract is taken, to repudiate Van Buren.

Next comes the manifesto from the Ohio Democratic Delegation in Congress, announcing a determination among a certain set of managers in Washington, to set aside Mr. Van Buren, and protest against this policy.

The Globe follows, in still further condemnation of this attempt.

"To subject the People's Convention, which is soon to assemble in Baltimore, to the dictation of a Congressional Canvas, instigated by Mr. Tyler, and his co-laborers in the effort to betray and to defeat the Democratic party."

Next we have the proceedings of the Shock Hill Democratic association, of the city of Richmond, 3rd inst., a part of which, was the passage of the following resolution, introduced by THOMAS RITCHIE:

"Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee requested forthwith to have an Address to the Democratic Party of Virginia, urging the serious and prompt expression of their opinion on the subject of a re-annexation of Texas to the Union, the propriety of releasing their delegates to the Baltimore Convention from the instructions which now bind them, leaving them to the exercise of a sound discretion, or even to instruct them, if they deem it expedient to do so, to cast the vote of Virginia in favor of men known and pledged to be in favor of annexation, and of other action which they deem proper and efficient, in uniting the Democracy of the State in the grand and vital object of defeating the election of HENRY CLAY, &c. &c."

The Washington Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's organ, forthwith congratulates Mr. Ritchie upon this very patriotic movement, and speaking of Mr. Van Buren, says:

"Texas has destroyed him; and, considering him as beyond the Presidential canvass, we shall hereafter say but little concerning him in connection with this high office."

The Globe denounces all this, as the result of the "intrigue that has been going on at the Capitol during this winter," and commenting on the Richmond movement, says—

"We repeat it, the Richmond movement is persevered in the Democratic party of that State separated from the body of the party and dissevered. The great body of the party is not the dupe nor the instrument of this second edition of the Judge White intrigue, and will not be governed by it. Mr. Ritchie may rely on this."

Mr. Dromgoole follows, in a very able letter addressed to Ritchie, denouncing the movement, and he asserts that it is an attempt, substantially, to disband and disperse the present Democratic party, "to reorganize and reconstruct a new party founded exclusively on Southern sectional feelings, and characterized by an abiding devotion to the acquisition of Texas. Can any man of sober and deliberate thought expect that a party thus local and exclusive will ever pervade a sufficient portion of the People and the States to gain the ascendancy?" He must indeed be an idle dreamer who can indulge in such a phantasm. If any one can so far disregard the noble dictates of patriotism as to contemplate a dismemberment of this glorious Union, and desire, instead thereof, a Southern Confederacy, let such a one advocate, as he may do, the formation of an exclusive Southern party, and select some candidate and leader possessing the requisite qualifications, a political creed the Alpha and Omega of which is the immediate annexation of Texas."

The only difference between Mr. Dromgoole and Mr. Ritchie is, that the one thinks the interests of Slavery can best be promoted by a separate organization, while the other believes that this object can be more effectually secured by leaving the Democratic party as it is. The truth is, Ritchie's Slavery movement is analogous to

the Liberty movement of the free States. He would have a separate organization in support of Slavery; we have already a distinct organization in favor of Liberty.

But, the necessity of Union becomes more and more apparent. The enthusiasm and harmony of the Whigs put them in fear. The Globe insists that Mr. Van Buren is in favor of annexation, although not just now. Still, if elected, that great object will be secured. The immediate annexationists moderate in their tone; the Richmond Enquirer backs water; members of Congress come out over their signatures, and disclaim all knowledge of or participation in, any secret movement for the substitution of a more available candidate. The result will be the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and the control of the party again by Southern influence.

But, the seeds of discord have been so w and there will be a plentiful harvest after the election.

Depravity.

The Louisville Journal relates an astounding case of youthful depravity. A young lad was seen by another boy to run from a house just on fire, and was arrested. The evidence being strong against him, he resolved not to go to the Penitentiary alone, and gave the names of three or four other boys who had been engaged with him in his incendiary operations. Saturday afternoon last, four of them between the ages of 17 and 20, were examined by Judge Joyes, of Louisville, and committed for further trial. They all belong to a Juvenile Fire Company, and their mode in setting fire to houses for the last year, or two, seems to have been to win the praise of being first on the ground!

Their parents may thank themselves for this monstrous depravity. Premature manhood is, in most cases, but premature wickedness. We recollect some years since, seeing a juvenile military company on a visit to Louisville to Cincinnati. Turned loose from parental restraint, they encamped with us, apt to stimulate rather than repress their vicious propensities; and they were not slow to imitate the vices of their seniors; it was rather an object of ambition, for boys are inclined to imitate profanity, violence and licentiousness, as indications of a manly spirit. Juvenile fire companies operate in the same way, to deteriorate and utterly corrupt the moral character.

Boys ought to be trained to habits of self-reliance, but not of reckless independence. The hand of parental authority should over rest upon them. The parent who turns his boy adrift, to the mercy of his own passions, and the visiting example of adult associates, who generally appertain their notice of boys to the amount of their depravity, sins against God by casting off responsibilities which He has imposed; sins against himself; sins against his child; sins against society, on which he bestows a curse instead of a blessing.

All accounts concur in the statement that the boys participated largely in the late bloody scenes in Philadelphia; and wherever you find a mob they always compose a large portion of it. Parents, who have any regard for their own character and the welfare of their offspring, to say nothing of the peace of Society, should think of these things; and be careful how they let their boys grow too fast, and too soon slip from home-discipline.

Disunion and Texas.

Mr. Calhoun and a few kindred spirits are trying to screw up the courage of the South to the alternative of Texas or Disunion. Are they mad? Can they split this union without a conviction? And do they know that in that fearful convolution, elements will be brought into fierce activity, which now slumber for a time?

How will they accomplish their nefarious object? What will they do with the Mississippi, the great outlet of the free West and Kentucky? What will become of their human chattels? The Constitutional provision which is now made to operate for their security, will have been annihilated. The moral power of the free States will no longer sustain their atrocious system.

The fear of the North will no longer bind their slaves. And disunited from the North, will Mexico be a passive spectator of their audacious seizure of Texas? Will England be silent? They are prepared for war, who have an enemy at their own hearth-stones? Where will they find soldiers to stem the torrent of invasion, when home, every brother, every husband is required, to stand sentinel in his own doorway—watching a foe more fearful and insidious than any regular army.

Disunion! Infatuated men! Let but this impious attempt be seriously made by slaveholders and all the horrors of the Pestilence that walk in darkness, & the Destruction that wasteth at noonday, will be light in comparison with the horrors of that convulsion which will rend and engulf the South.

The people of the slave States will have a word to say in such a matter. They will hesitate long before they take such a step. Most slaveholders, care for nothing but their usurped prerogatives, and, blinded by their habits of domineering, may be infatuated enough to do any thing—still the Southern people in that fearful crisis would find out that their interests were not identified with slavery, but that their peace, safety and substantial prosperity rested in a Union so madly assailed.

The Senate.

A letter from Washington to the Baltimore American says—the Senate on the evening of the 8th was discussing in executive session what they should do with the member who violated the injunction of secrecy, by sending the treatise to the Post. His case will soon be disposed of.

It seems, by the American's correspondent, they have discovered the offender, but we forbear publishing the name, until the master be settled.

Virginia Election.

The final result of the Virginia election is as follows:

Whigs.	Democrats.
11	21
73	61
84	82

The Whig majority on joint ballot, is two.

FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA.—The brig Cyrene, at Salem, from the Cape of Good Hope, brings advice to the 22d of February. On the 20th of January, the British war steamer Thunderbolt arrived at Table Bay, having captured three slaves, with 1,223 negroes on board. The South African Commercial Advertiser of 27th January says, that, in some of the slaving vessels, recently captured, the space between decks, where the living cargo was stowed away, was so small that young children, boys and girls, from eight to twelve years of age, could not sleep on them and hands and knees, they were pushed in, or, lying flat on their faces, crawled in like worms!

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the DOINGS AT BALTIMORE on Thursday and Friday were exciting in the extreme. A number of riots, principally from intoxication, occurred along the line of the possession and in the suburbs; on Thursday.—There was a considerable fight after the delegates had left the ground; several pistols were fired, but we believe that no one was seriously injured. During the evening several affairs took place, but so far as ascertained, a few reciprocal brawls were the only consequences. A ferocious dog was set upon the officers of the procession and severely bit one, injured him so much as to compel him to go to bed. The high constable fired a pistol at the dog, but missed him, another pistol was fired without injury. As the Allegheny ball was passing a parcel of rowdies struck the horses of the Marshall's with sticks and knives. A Buffalo hunt, on Friday, threatened serious injury at one time, to the vast assemblage who attended, but passed off without loss of life. The price of admission to the enclosure was fifty cents, which two or the persons paid, but five thousand others demanded gratuitous admission, which being refused, they tore down the fences, and not only admitted themselves, but also took possession of a large stand to which fifty cents extra was charged. The crowd took the places of the hatters and chased the Buffalo round the fields and meadows. A party of Indians saluted out, shot a fine Buffalo with their arrows, plunged their knives into his throat and dispatched him instantly, pursuant to public notice and to the entire satisfaction of the multitude of men, women and boys, who witnessed the "sport." Several riders were unhorsed, and any quantity of people were run over and trampled upon by the scampering crowd.

The captain of a British man-of-war; a man of undaunted bravery, had a natural antipathy to a cat. A sailor, who for some misconduct had been ordered a flogging, saved his bacon by presenting the following dia-logue:

Conseil—"Why do you hesitate to answer me? you look at me as if I was a rogue."

Witness—"To be sure I do."

(Laughter.) "Upon your oath, you think me a rogue?"

"For my oath, I don't think you are honest man."

(Continued laughter.)

"You swear that on your oath?"

"I do, to be sure; and what else could I think?"

"Now why do you think so?"

"Why, because you are doing your best to make me perjure myself."

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable, for her sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neckerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing, or burdens us with a bustle.

She makes people sit up by night, when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing.

She makes it vulgar to wait on one's self, gentle to live idly and uselessly.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasure and interrupts our business.

She compels the people to dress gaily, whether upon their own property or that of others, whether agreeable to the word of God, or the dictates of pride.

I don't know that I can," was the reply.

"Well," said the man, "I will give you till tomorrow morning to answer me."

The minister supposing his host was only a semianninus, thought no more of the question till it was proposed to him again in the morning, when he carelessly said he had not though of it.

"Then," said the man, "I will tell you the most difficult words to pronounce. They are—I am wrong."

A TINY CLOTHED.—The story of whiteling out shoe-pegs and selling them for oats, reminds me of a Yankees peddler down east, not long since, who stopped for a night at a public house, and like all other humans travellers, went to the stable before retiring for the night, to see how Dobbins fared. On his way to the stall he came in contact with a country wagon, loaded, as he supposed with oats. Now, a yankee peddler is the last man on earth to let his hog go hungry when there is plenty of provender within reach. Quick as thought his plan was laid, and quicker still it was executed; a bag was taken from the stranger's wagon, the mouth untied, and Dobbins' trough very liberally supplied with its contents. The next morning the countryman observed that his bags had been misplaced and a part of his cargo was missing, which led to investigate a little more closely. Circumstances led him to suspect the peddler aforesaid, and on examination of the premises half a bushel of shoe-pegs of which his load was composed, was found under Dobbins' nose unfastened and undamaged. The peddler sloped before breakfast.—*Bangor Whig.*

A BARRISTER POSED.—At the late Limerick Assizes, a witness of the "lower classes" was cross-examined by Mr. Bennett, Queen's counsel, when the following dialogue took place:

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